

restless, and his movement, he should electivity and light the most cultivated nations of Europe. And from the deep poverty of his early years, he has risen to opulence. Nobility and royalty have showered upon him their favors. He has been knighted and bears the title of chevalier. He wears rings given to him by kings and emperors; he could bear his breast with decorations and symbols of the highest honors.

His wife is a Swedish baroness, and his residence is a splendid mansion in the suburbs of London, near the River Thames, and he has a carriage, which, together with his superb equipage, his numerous and brilliant professions, his successful career in politics, his distinguished military and diplomatic services, and his royal and imperial appointments, have made him one of the noblest and most illustrious of his country. He has, as a mark of royal favor, the honor of a dukedom, and is styled Duke of Buckingham. He has also the honor of a peerage, and is styled Earl of Chandos.

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Ministry and all... There is no doubt, and no man of sense in England, but that the Duke of Buckingham is one of the most illustrious and noblest of his country.

Think what an object we would be to the people of England, if we could see the Duke of Buckingham as he is, and not as he is represented in the newspapers.

The Duke of Buckingham is one of the most illustrious and noblest of his country. He has, as a mark of royal favor, the honor of a dukedom, and is styled Duke of Buckingham.

We will, therefore, in the course of the next few days, endeavor to give you some idea of the Duke of Buckingham as he is, and not as he is represented in the newspapers.

Being at the time, an American citizen, I was enabled to consider the advantages of the Duke of Buckingham, and to purchase a few copies of the Duke of Buckingham, and to send them to my friends in America.

The Charleston Advocate.

A. WEBSTER, Editor.
B. F. RANDOLPH, Asst. Ed.
T. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

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Relief for the Suffering Poor.

We fear our friends at the North scarcely realize the suffering of the people in this state, on account of the almost entire failure of the corn crop. Thousands among the colored people, and the poor whites, are literally starving every day. The State Legislature took the matter into consideration, but could see no way to afford relief. The sick and aged among the freedmen have few to care for them in their distress. Planters, of course only employ able bodied laborers, and do not now feel responsible for the care of the old and infirm; and they have not the ability to do so, if they were.

What help we need must come from our Northern friends. The late meeting at the Cooper Institute, N. Y., was just the thing to inaugurate the movement, but it was, at least, three months too late. This meeting was presided over by Peter Cooper, and strong addresses were made by our staunch friends H. W. Beecher and Horace Greeley, and excellent resolutions passed. Colored as well as white men, should be on the distributing committee here in the South.

Our New Papers. We send this number of our paper to many of our friends, North and South, with kind regards, and a gentle hint that now is the time to encourage a good cause. To start our paper involves expense, but with your co-operation we shall be able to make it successful and useful. Will you send us your subscription, and call the attention of others to our sheet, and the great good they may do themselves, and others, by helping in starting our enterprise? We are thankful for kind words, and friendly sympathies, and shall ever appreciate a word of aid, for without this we cannot meet our increased expenses. We have made this commitment, relying upon God and the friends of our cause, and aside from these, we are without resources. Shall we not hear from you by return mail?

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—About three o'clock, on the morning of the 18th inst., at the residence of Rev. R. E. Whittemore, Superintendent of Education, on Eastern South Carolina, at Darlington, Mrs. W. was awakened by smoke in her bedroom. She called the attention of her husband to the fact, who, on going to the chamber door, found the doorway in flames, through which he leaped to the floor, where, fortunately, he found a bucket of water, which he dashed upon the fire and arrested it until more water was brought from the well with which the fire was extinguished.

Had the fire been undisturbed a few moments longer, the whole family, eight in number, must have been smothered by the smoke, and perished in the flames. The fire originated in a closet under the stairs, and was caused by friction matches ignited by the rats. Let our readers take the hint not to have matches placed within the reach of rats or mice, as great damage is often done by this means.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On the 18th instant, at Darlington, S. C., Miss Sarah E. Woodworth, one of the teachers in the Freedmen's School in that place, being alarmed by the cry of fire, and being bewildered by the dense smoke in her room, jumped from the window of her bedroom to the ground, falling about twenty feet, dislocating both her wrists, fracturing the bone of the right leg, and otherwise bruising her body and face. We are happy to learn that Miss Woodworth, who is one of the true missionaries in the great field of human progress, is recovering from her injuries and hopes are entertained of her early return to her labors.

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